

## Product datasheet for **TP321282L**

### NAGS (NM\_153006) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human N-acetylglutamate synthase (NAGS), 1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC221282 representing NM_153006 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MATALMAVWLRAAAVAPRLRGRGGTGGARRLSCGARRRAARGTSPGRRLSTAWSQPQPPEEYAGADDVS  
QSPVAEEPSWVPSRPPVPHEPPEPPSGRSLVQRDIQAFLNQCGASPGEARHWLTQFQTCHHSADKPFV  
IEVDEEVLKCCQGVSSLAFLALFLQRMDMKPLVVLGLPAPTAPSGCLSFWEAKAQLAKSCKVLVDALRHN  
AAAAVPFFGGGSVLRAAEPAPHASYGGIVSVETDLLQWCLESISIPILCPIGETAARRSVLLDSLEVTAS  
LAKALRPTKIIIFLNNTGGLRDSHKLVSNNLNPADLDLVCNAEWVSTKERQQMRLIVDVLRLPHHSSAV  
ITAASTLLTELFNKGSGTLFKNAERMLRVRSLDKLDQGRLVDLVNASFGKCLRDDYLASLRPRLHSIYV  
SEGYNAAAILTMEPVLGGTPYLDKFKVSSSRQGGSGQMLWECLRRDLQTLFWRSRVTNPINPWYFKHSD  
GFSFNKQWIFFWFLADIRDSYELVNHAKGLPDSFHKPASDPGS

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	58 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



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RefSeq: [NP\\_694551](#)

Locus ID: 162417

UniProt ID: [Q8N159](#)

RefSeq Size: 2086

Cytogenetics: 17q21.31

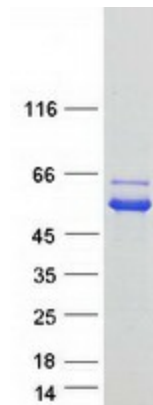
RefSeq ORF: 1602

Synonyms: AGAS; ARGA

**Summary:** The N-acetylglutamate synthase gene encodes a mitochondrial enzyme that catalyzes the formation of N-acetylglutamate (NAG) from glutamate and acetyl coenzyme-A. NAG is a cofactor of carbamyl phosphate synthetase I (CPSI), the first enzyme of the urea cycle in mammals. This gene may regulate ureagenesis by altering NAG availability and, thereby, CPSI activity. Deficiencies in N-acetylglutamate synthase have been associated with hyperammonemia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

**Protein Pathways:** Arginine and proline metabolism, Metabolic pathways

### Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified NAGS protein (Cat# [TP321282]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with NAGS cDNA clone (Cat# [RC221282]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).